

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

VOL. XXIII--NO. 869

## TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to parties who advertise by the year.

Persons sending advertisements should mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Announcing names of candidates, \$5.00 Cash in all cases.

Obituary notices over five lines charged at regular advertising rates.

There will be no discount on these terms.

## TIMETABLE

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 1--WEST.

Leave Bristol 3.48 A. M.

Arrive at Athens 1.42 P. M.

Arrive at Chattanooga 4.50 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 2--EAST.

Leave Chattanooga 5.39 A. M.

Arrive at Athens 8.47 A. M.

Arrive at Bristol 7.30 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 3--WEST.

Leave Bristol 4.10 P. M.

Arrive at Athens 1.50 A. M.

Arrive at Chattanooga 4.55 A. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 4--EAST.

Leave Chattanooga 10.05 P. M.

Arrive at Athens 1.14 A. M.

Arrive at Bristol 10.35 A. M.

M. A. Helm, J. M. Henderson, Cashier, President

FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION BANK,

(Chartered and Organized June, 1872.)

OFFICE

on Jackson St., one door South of Public Square

ATHENS, TENNESSEE.

Regular Meetings every Tuesday Night.

TRANSACTS A

General Banking Business.

Discounts Daily; Buys and Sells

Gold, Silver, Bonds, Stock, Uncurrent

Bank Notes, &c., &c.

In its Savings Department, receives Deposits

and issues Certificates therefor at specified

rates of interest. M. A. HELM, Cashier.

Athens, Dec. 20, 1874-204

R. C. Jackson, J. W. Lillard, Cashier,

W. H. McLaugh, Vice Pres.

EAST TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK

OF KNOXVILLE.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$150,000.

The only National Bank between Salem, Va.

and Cleveland, Tennessee.

Designated Depository of the U. S.

AND SUCCESSORS TO

First National Bank of Knoxville.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Joe R. Anderson, Bristol

Robt. Love, Johnson City

J. H. Earnest, Rheatsville

F. W. Taylor, Jr., Rusty

R. M. Barton, Morriston

Wm. Braxton, N. Market

Wm. Harris, Dandridge

Geo. A. Fain, "

J. E. Raft, Cleveland

H. H. Matlock, Riceville

N. Bogart, Philad'a

J. A. Ravi, Knoxville

Joseph Jaques, "

F. H. McClung, "

Sam McKinney, "

S. B. Boyd, "

W. W. Woodruff, "

J. W. Lillard, "

Julia Jackson, "

R. C. Jackson, "

Receives Deposits, Buys and Sells Exchange,

Foreign and Domestic; deals in Gold, Silver,

Uncurrent Bank Notes, United States, State,

County and Corporation Bonds and Coupons,

and will do a General Collecting and Banking

Business throughout the United States.

Feb. 14, 1873-15-273

THOMAS O'CONNOR & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles and Bridles

of every description.

Carriage & Buggy Harness &

COLLARS.

GAY STREET,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Jan. 3, 1873-15-266

T. NIXON VAN DYKE, W. D. VAN DYKE

J. B. COOKE,

VAN DYKE, COOKE & VAN DYKE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Athens, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS

Courts in lower East Tennessee, and

the Federal and Supreme Courts at Knoxville.

Two of the firm can always be found at Chat-

tanooga. Communications addressed to them

at either office will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 6, 1867-15-1

THOS. L. ARNWINE,

(SUCCESSOR TO BURKEIT & ARNWINE.)

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in

Chancery.

DECATUR, TENNESSEE

WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS

Courts in lower East Tennessee; and

will attend promptly to the collection of all

claims entrusted to him.

April 17, 1874-15-333

BARRETT'S HOTEL,

Charleston, Tennessee.

THE ABOVE HOUSE IS NOW OPEN

for the reception of the travelling public.

Good accommodations and moderate charges.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully so-

lited. S. S. BARRETT,

Charleston, Tenn., May 1, 1874-15-353

W. W. ALEXANDER, M. D.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON WASH

ington Street, Athens, Tennessee.

January 9, 1874-15-319

## CARPENTER, ROSS & LOCKETT

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMM'SN MERCHANTS,

GAY STREET,

Knoxville, Tennessee.

HAVING REMOVED INTO OUR NEW

and Commodious Warehouse, adjoining

Sanford, Chamberland & Albers, we

are now prepared to offer

Special Inducements to the Trade.

We will keep on hand at all times, full lines of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

FULL LINES OF

WOODENWARE,

TOBACCOS,

SNUFF AND CIGARS.

GRAIN BAGS,

OF ALL KINDS.

MANILLA AND JUTE ROPE,

SOLE LEATHER,

Crackers,

Cheese,

Candies,

and Raisins.

Nuts of all kinds.

FINE TEAS A SPECIALITY.

WE ARE

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

LENOIR & BRO'S

COTTON YARNS,

AND

Holston Salt and Plaster Co's

SALT.

WE RECEIVE AND SELL ON COMMISS

ion the

Products of the Country,

and will endeavor at all times to get the high-

est market prices for same.

WE SELL GOODS TO

MERCHANTS ONLY.

Feb. 13, 1874-15-324

## The Post.

Athens, Friday, December 25, 1874.

Pennsylvania.

An anonymous communication was received by Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, threatening violence if employment is not supplied to the starving poor, and complaining that Italians were working on the Centennial buildings, to the exclusion of actual citizens. It was signed "Seventy-six."

The Senatorial Succession.

The Union and American has the following in regard to the Senatorial succession: Highly as we appreciate the abilities and capacity of several among the rivals for the position, we cannot, in conscience, throw a fire-brand into the camp by expressing any preference or antipathy, however strong or slight. Let each stand on his own merits and let the questions be decided by the Legislature, with whom the law and the people leave it.

The New York Republic.

This is one of the last sad utterances of the New York Republic:

"The immaculate editors of the 'independent' press have established to their own satisfaction that a public man in this country has no right to make any provision for the support of himself and family beyond the petty compensation afforded him by the Government, and if he votes to increase that compensation so as to make it adequate to his maintenance, he is denounced as a 'salary grabber.'"

Having said this it was time to die.

Suggestive.

We clip this from the Nashville Banner: The most enduring Christmas gift you could make to wife, sweetheart, children or next friend, is the receipted subscription to the great and good Republican Banner for 1875. It is a gift that lasts all the year around, and is a reminder of the donor three hundred and sixty-five times in the year. If it has done no other good, in the way of industrial development, it has patched many a window and set off many a polonaise in its day and generation.

Lynch Law in Iowa.

A special from Des Moines says:—This morning, about 2:30 o'clock, a body of 150 men, disguised, entered the jail, knocked down the jailer, bound him hand and foot, took the keys to the cells from his pocket, overpowered the guards and entered the cell where Charles Howard, the murderer of Johnson, who was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for life, was confined. His wife, who was sleeping with him, uttered horrible shrieks, and it was only with the force of six men that Howard was dragged from his bed. A rope was placed about his neck, and he was dragged through the halls and the court-house yard to a lamp post and hung. All the men had their faces blackened and were divided into squads, each doing its allotted work without a word spoken.

After Howard had been fastened to the post the mob dispersed as silently as they came. It is supposed the work was done by members of the vigilant committee of this county, who have been recently holding meetings, and on Saturday, when the jury came in with their verdict, several were seated near the prisoner.

The Poll Taxes.

We are not certain, but believe we clipped the following from the Nashville Banner:

The State officers—Superintendent of Public Instruction, Comptroller and Treasurer—are almost daily in receipt of inquiries regarding the apparently small amount of poll tax distributed in the October apportionment. The poll tax of the State ought to amount annually to at least \$150,000 or \$175,000; yet, from the first Monday in April last to the first Monday in October last, at which time the apportionment was made (or rather on the 15th of October, to which time the apportionment was postponed on account of the tardiness of two County Superintendents in sending their reports), there was only paid into the treasury the sum of \$18,312.50, that being the sum embraced in the October apportionment.

The Comptroller does not "apportion" what is due, but only the amount actually paid into the treasury. The fault seems to be three-fold, to-wit: In the County Courts, in being too liberal in allowing for the poll tax; and, finally, in the people themselves, in not promptly paying the tax. We trust the fact brought to light in this paragraph—which demonstrates how our public schools are deprived of their just funds—will serve as an additional stimulus to our incoming Legislature, to cure the many defects in our tax-collecting system.

There is no class of men more popular than the members elect of the Legislature and they will be so until after January.

That farmer understood human nature who said: "If you want your boy to stay at home don't bear too hard on the griddlestone when he turns the crank."

## A Notworthy Decision.

The Knoxville Press and Herald publishes the full text of the opinion of the State Supreme Court, delivered by Justice Sneed, in the case of the State, ex rel. Ross, vs. Anderson county. In 1856, this county issued, in aid of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, some \$100,000 of bonds, with interest coupons attached. The relator sued for the payment of twenty-eight coupons due and overdue January, 1874, the County Court and County Trustee having refused to make him any interest payments after July, 1872. It was pleaded before the court, on behalf of the county, that there were some irregularities in the election for the original subscription, and also in the time set for the payment of the bonds. In deciding that the county, after recognizing the bonds and paying the interest for sixteen years, must continue to do so.—Justice Sneed cites the cases of Conner, etc., vs. Appling, 21 Howard, and Smith & Hall vs. Clark county, 1 Central Law Journal, in which the United States Supreme Court holds that what bonds import on their face a compliance with the law under which they were issued, the purchaser is not bound to look further for evidence of such compliance. This principle has a broad bearing on the validity of all bonds, especially such as have been recognized by the payment of interest.—The Federal and State Supreme Courts are not likely to reverse their rulings.

North Carolina.

We find the following notice of a member of the North Carolina Legislature in the Albemarle Times. Col. Love, the subject of it, is a son-in-law of the late Gen. James H. Reagen, and is known to a number of our citizens:

COL. JAMES ROBERT LOVE.

Senator Love was born in Jackson county, 42 years old 6 feet high and weighs 150 lbs. He graduated at Emory and Henry college Va. and has been since engaged in farming, and the practice of law, having been licensed at Morgantown N. C. He was a member of the Legislature of 1865 and 61 and belonged to the Democratic party. Col. Love resigned his position as Legislator to enter the army as a private in the first company raised in his county. He was promoted to the rank of Col. of the Thomas Legion and participated in the last battle fought for the lost cause east of the Mississippi river, on the 17th of May 1865. It is a noticeable fact that North Carolinians fought the first (Bethel) and the last battle east of the Father of Waters. Col. Love was a member of the constitutional convention of 1865, (the Canby convention), and also of the Legislature of 1866-67 which Canby dispersed. (The people have revoked that order.)

He succeeds Doctor Levy Love, of Macon, but is no relation to that gentleman. Col. Love is a Methodist, has two children, having married a grand niece of Major General Wm. Lenoir, of Revolutionary fame. Senator Love had six brothers in the Confederate army and comes of fighting stock.

His influence is very great in the Senate and he is an extremely useful Legislator. In private life he is an affable and agreeable gentleman, and as an evidence of his popularity we will state that he beat Dr. Love 1100, and Dickey, radical, 1400 votes for the distinguished position he now occupies.

A Neat Suggestion.

John Paul Jones is slow coming up to the highest standard of the investigation of the so-called spiritual phenomena. Thus he says:

"Mother of Moses! It does some-times seem to me that a good many people, so far from not knowing enough to go in when it rains, don't even know enough to get under a tree. Here the fools sit gaping at the show on the stage; why doesn't some one seize 'Satan' by the scruff of the neck and hook onto 'Honto' by the top-not? If they're spirits they'll soon melt away and dissolve, and there's no harm done, and, on the contrary, they prove to be bulking louts of farmers humping in rags and feathers, the broad part of a shovel could be applied to better agricultural purposes than the putting of a heavy top-dressing where't would make sitting down uncomfortable and standing up the only thing to be thought of."

Glad to See Him.

A correspondent of a Northern paper now travelling in the South contributes the following:

An anecdote was told me the other day of a balloon ascension that occurred at Montgomery a few years since, which I will relate. The ascension took place from the Public Square, the balloon rose rapidly, and after pursuing a north-easterly direction for about eight or ten miles, landed in a cotton field where a large number of negroes were engaged in picking the staple. Never having heard aught of a balloon, of course they scattered in all directions. One of their number being lame, and finding it impossible to get away, dropped to the ground in perfect terror, but rose again as the aeronaut alighted from his car and limping up to him, extended his hand, with the exclamation, "Howdy Massa Jesus—glad to see you! I've been waitin' for you a good while."

"Hattie, dear Hattie!" called a married man in his sleep, and his wife, whose name is Betsy, can't be convinced that he was dreaming of reading a book in which the name of the heroine was Hattie.

## The Temperance Question.

As the "liquor question" will probably be up in our legislature which will assemble on the 4th proximo, we publish the following extract from an editorial article on the subject in the Courier Journal. It contains thoughts worthy of consideration:

The temperance movement is beginning to show its effect in legislation, altogether in the shape the most enthusiastic advocates of the cause might desire. It has long been apparent to every one save the heedless enthusiast that the effort to prohibit entirely the retailing of liquor was exceedingly unreasonable. While the law encourages or tolerates the manufacture of liquor, it is absurd for the law to say that it shall not be sold. Thus far the temperance crusade have been against the bar-keepers who retail drinks, and, apparently, the temperance movers have considered the manufacture too strong for attack, or too respectable to be denounced. The temperance movement has not been practical. But the truth is, the temperance cause, in the shape it has taken, has not been impeded only by its own inconsistency. There is a principle underlying it, the principle of individual liberty, that has made men stop to consider what the movement as now directed will lead to. There is no one, perhaps, who is not in favor of temperance, for no man would like to see other men making sots of themselves and drinking themselves to death; and there are few men who would like to have themselves denied by the law the right to drink in moderation when they feel like it. For temperance the person who so indulges is primarily responsible; and for that brutal drunkenness that results from indulgence after the period of responsibility is passed the party who furnishes the liquor is responsible. Any practical effort to correct intemperance must place some check on the really responsible party; and the best way would seem to be to punish the man who gets drunk and then punish the man who sells a drunken man liquor.

Under most systems of laws in this country the courts may punish a man who is drunk and disorderly; but a plain, private drunk is considered one of the inalienable rights of an American citizen. In the Ohio Legislature it is proposed to enact a law to punish intoxication by a fine and imprisonment. Such a law rigidly enforced would make sensible men drink moderately, if at all, and would keep the habitual drunkard under fine and imprisonment all the time. There is a limit in all society to individual liberty. A man is not compelled to dress in the fashion, but he can not go naked. Man may take drugs, but he may not poison himself in any other way, and men have been punished for attempting suicide. So the limit of individual liberty is not reached when a man proposes to take a drink, but when he takes so much as to incapacitate himself for the performance of those duties which belong to him as a member of society, and shocks decency by making a helpless brute of himself, he has committed an offense for which society ought to punish him.

A person may now be punished for keeping a disorderly house; but this means an habitually disorderly house. Saloon-keepers who encourage loafers about their establishments, and permit riotous conduct when they can prevent it, ought to be held responsible. So a saloon-keeper who furnishes liquor to an irresponsible habitual drunkard, or to a man who is drunk beyond responsibility, ought to be held accountable. The Ohio legislature is entertaining a bill looking to this purpose, and no respectable saloon-keeper will object to it. The saloon-keepers have unquestionably a right to be heard on the subject, not only because they have the right of all citizens, but also because their business is a lawful one, for pursuing which they pay a license, just as the grocery-keeper, the inn-keeper, and the lawyers in most cities pay for their license and expect in return the protection of their interests at the hands of the law. Punish the man who gets drunk, and then punish the man who gives him more liquor after he gets drunk, beyond reason, and the temperance cause will be advanced without the conflict that is raging between the men and women who want to disregard every right that does not accord with their notions, and the men who feel that an effort is being made to crush them out without even giving them a hearing. If one were to believe the temperance enthusiasts, all saloon-keepers are moral lepers and outcasts, who live by poisoning society and ruining innocent young men. Go among the saloon-keepers and you will find many worthy, kind-hearted and intelligent men, who deplore intemperance and regulate their business in turning out entertainment, just as the hotel-keeper and cigar-manufacturers do.—Like all classes, they vary in moral character, but because here and there may be found a mercenary brute, who, for the sake of a few more cents will pour liquor down the throat of a helpless drunk man, there is no more reason for denouncing the whole fraternity than there is for casting the sins of a few pulpits upon the whole church.

Currency Forever.

A Pennsylvania fool fooled with a pistol. Ball struck a five-cent piece in his waistcoat pocket, and took to his heels instead of his vitals. A thousand dollars in paper would not have saved him.

Tetotalers.

The people of Stevenson, on the Chattanooga Road, have voted down the sale of liquor in that town. The citizens of Jackson county are now debating as to whether it shall not be prohibited throughout the county.

## Our Crops Cost Too Much.

An excellent agricultural magazine, published at Charleston, the Rural Carolinian, makes the following good points:

It is believed that seven-tenths of the planters and farmers of this country, North and South alike, are staggering to their fall under a load of debt and mortgages. What is the matter? As a class, farmers are not lazy. They are seldom idle. They work as hard as anybody ought to work. They make taking one year with another, what may be considered, under the prevailing standard of agriculture, fair crops, and they get, as a rule, good prices for the surplus products they put into the market; still they don't get rich—in fact, are getting poorer and poorer every year. Why is it so? To say nothing now of a faulty system of cropping—all cotton and wheat, or all something else; or of credit, liens and interest, the reason which we had in mind with which to point this paragraph is, that it costs too much to make our crops. We grow poor, not so much because our incomes are so small, as because our outgoes are so large. There is no strict method in our operations and no close economy of means. The expense of making a crop has not been reduced to a minimum. We fence in too large a field and travel over too many acres to produce ten bales of cotton or a hundred bushels of corn. We pay out too much for labor and for fertilizers for the results produced. The remedy must be sought in sounder methods, labor saving implements and better trained labor and less of it.

In other words, let vitality in grass and stock do more, and costly labor by man and beast, do less.

Miscellaneous.

A Boston paper estimates General Butler's wealth at a million and a quarter dollars.

They don't bury colored people in Georgia. They form de funeral ob-squies, sah.

If anything will impress the human mind with awe, it is the expression of a man's face who has just been aroused from snoring in church.

A citizen of Aiken, Allen Scott, was made thrice happy on last Sunday evening, by the addition of three fine little male Conservatives to his family circle.

The exports from this country